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THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, both Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1769.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

WHEN I consider how very unpopular Mr. Grenville was universally considered during the time of his administration, it surprises me extremely to find that any real well-wisher to the kingdom can possibly support his measures. Yet such is the strange perverseness of the times, that though coercive laws on America are condemned by every dispassionate Englishman, there are many who still think it necessary to support those laws, from an absurd imagination that the authority of the mother country must be inevitably ruined, unless she consents to support an actual injustice. Let us reflect a moment upon the nature of this public situation; an injudicious minister makes a preposterous or tyrannical law, to oppress a large part of our fellow subjects, and tells us that our honour is absolutely engaged to force the law upon three millions of people who have every whit as much title to liberty as ourselves. Well, notwithstanding the evident incongruity of this reasoning, and notwithstanding we are convinced in our hearts that the law which we are now called upon to countenance is no less impolitic than unjuitable, we immediately give our assistance to the very minister we disapprove, though we, hunt him out of office for his incapacity, we think ourselves indispensably obliged to pursue his unaccountable system of politics; we think that we are compelled by honour to take the part of injustice, and I imagine that our glory renders it requisite for us beyond all tradition, to violate every principle of humanity.

That we have the *power* to force the Americans into slavery I readily admit, but who can take upon him to assert that we have the *right*? It does not follow that because we are *formidable* that we should be *unjust*, nor is it consistent with our credit, as lovers of *liberty*, that we would tread a million, and a generous part of our fellow subjects into *slaves*; by acting in this manner we become the actual tools of government, and are in reality doing the dirtiest of all work [illegible] at the moment we think ourselves supporting the [illegible] of our reputation.

[illegible] number of politicians have proposed various manners of [illegible] the unhappy differences at present subsisting between [illegible] mother country and her colonies; but the readiest way of [illegible] the Americans into temper, is to give them no [illegible] cause of complaint [illegible] and of oppression with [illegible] and if they have any [illegible] of freedom, they will not tamely submit to injustice. [illegible] the mother country, therefore, show some marks of her [illegible] affection, if she wishes to receive a willing obedience [illegible] her American children: O, but it will be asked, must [illegible] stoop to an obstinate people whom she is able to overpower by her force? To this I answer that there is more [illegible] nness in doing wrong, than in acting justly; and if the Americans have been injured they ought to be redressed, [illegible] uld our redress at any period hereafter excite them to the [illegible] umption of disobeying our *just* authority, we shall have [illegible] our power to punish them; but till they disobey those [illegible] which we have an equitable right to establish for their [illegible] ernment, don't let us think of chastising them. 'Tis [illegible] the authority of the British nation, they resist, but the [illegible] olitic, the illegal measure of an injudicious minister, [illegible] om we ourselves hold in general detestimation; this minister [illegible] oppressed them, don't let us countenance oppression; [illegible] minister has laboured to enslave three millions of free-[illegible] n Englishmen, don't let us be the friends of tyranny, [illegible] support the propriety of enslaving our own fellow sub-[illegible] ts. The Americans have been injured, don't let us [illegible] troy them for being unfortunate; nor through a mistaken [illegible] nciple of honour, sacrifice every dictate of justice, and [illegible] ry tie of humanity. Let us not be offended with our [illegible] low subjects for maintaining the cause of universal free-[illegible] m, and resisting the tyrannical attempts of an arbitrary [illegible] ministration. We have no right to do wrong, we have [illegible] right to take away any man's property against his own [illegible] sent, and if the precedent should once be established it [illegible] ll prove the destruction of our constitution. The argu-[illegible] nt of power is a dreadful one; the same force that enables [illegible] to plunder America, may lead us to plunder Ireland and [illegible] otland; when we have done this, England will have no [illegible] dy to conquer but herself, the strongest country will then [illegible] im the sovereignty, and like the dragon's teeth we shall [illegible] ht each other to death. God send us wisdom and moderation; the present hour is indeed a critical one, and no measure should be adopted but what are fully warranted by [illegible] JUSTICE and HUMANITY.

From the GAZETTEER and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER, of the 20th of September, 1768.

To the Printer of the Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser.

SIR, [illegible] papers of Monday you inform the public, that "a Bostonian desires an answer to the following question, viz. whether if the legal property of the Americans can be taken from them at the pleasure of another, there be any difference between being governed by a despotic King or a free one?" In commenting upon this question, Mr. Printer, you are pleased to assert, that "it does not properly state the case of our fellow subjects in America; that they have no taxes imposed upon their property by any King, but by all the three estates, in the lawful exercise of their constitutional rights, and which have an undisputed right to tax all other subjects"; and that the real state of the question therefore is, "Whether the charters of the Americans can make any difference between them and the other subjects; and whether the former despotic acts of one of the three estates can grant them a legal [illegible] from [illegible] of all their constitu-[illegible] Printer, before I particularly [illegible] as you have stated it, give me leave to inform you, that in so shewing your own [illegible] of the point, you have departed from the character of [illegible] from your paper figures of [illegible] of your correspondents on this important dispute, without any prejudice or determination to any side, and without discovering your own private opinion. I give you this caution from a persuasion that its observance will ultimately promote the credit of your paper. In your comment which I have transcribed, you assert that the three estates have an undisputed right to tax all other subjects. If you mean all the King's subjects in general, I hope you will remember that those of Hanover are exceptions to this assertion; if you mean only the King's subjects in Great-Britain, you ought to remember that our colonies are not within Great-Britain, nor were ever affected by any acts of Parliament relating to Great-Britain only; so that your assertion can be no way applied to prove the right of parliamentary taxation over the colonies, or that the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain are the Lords and Commons of America. I shall now consider the question relative to our colonies as you have stated it, which contains exactly the sentiments of Mr. Grenville, and is as unfavourable to the colonies as you could have rendered it had they even* hanged you in effigy. *In answer to which I assert, that the King has a constitutional right to dispose of any acquisition of territory or dominion, and to emancipate any part of his subjects, not only from their subjection to the parliament of this kingdom, but even from their allegiance to himself. Of this many precedents might be cited, but the sale of Dunkirk by Charles* II. *will alone suffice. It was agreeable to this authority, that the Crown granted the first settlers of our New-England colonies, the territories and privileges for which their posterity are contending. They fled from religious grievances and episcopal intolerance, which they suffered under the laws of this kingdom, and considered their emigration as an emancipation from those laws; nor were they disappointed in this expectation, as they and their posterity ever lived in the happy enjoyment of the privileges granted them by their charters; charters which were recognized by parliament, and continued to them sacred and inviolate, until the administration, in which Mr. Grenville lately and unhappily presided, through a series of years, in which this kingdom suffered a revolution, and saw itself governed by arbitrary monarchs, and corrupt parliaments and ministers, who yet left the liberties of our colonies uninvaded; so that I think the colonies may easily justify their pretensions to the exclusive right of taxation, even from the principles acknowledged by yourself, Mr. G———lle, and other enemies to the freedom of America. Of what avail are their charters if they are subject to the authority assumed by parliament? Or of what use, in this case, are their General Assemblies, unless to join the parliaments in loading them with taxes? Does not the sovereign alone, by his Governors, exercise all the regal prerogatives of which they ought to divest themselves; and is it not a double exercise of these prerogatives, for his Majesty, as King of Great-Britain, to assent to laws for taxing them, both by the authority of parliament and of their own assemblies? And is not the assumption of this authority by parliament subjecting them to double legislation, and rendering them the* subjects *of* subjects. *For my part, I cannot possibly discover the difference between their paying money in obedience to the edict of a despotic monarch, or the act of parliament in which they have no representation, influence or connection, and which does not give its own constituents property, except that in one case the power is exercised by a single person, and in the other by many hundreds, whose wants will probably be larger, and consequently their exactions the heavier. I have ever considered the characters of our colonies as derived from the same authority from which we have received our great charter of liberties, and as things which ought to be held equally sacred; and in this light the right assumed by parliament appears not only an oppression upon the colonies, but an infringement of the sovereign's prerogative; and as such it would doubtless be considered, but that as money is wanting; and every ministry, however important or despicable, has ever been able, when supported by the authority of the crown and the treasury bags to secure a majority for any purpose they chuse to undertake. It has been thought easier to raise a revenue from America, by acts of parliament, as they give what is not their own, than by acts of American Assemblies; and hence the servants of the crown, instead of discouraging, have promoted these pretensions, which the parliament has adopted: Pretensions which, if maintained, may probably be hereafter prostituted to raise sums to reward the corrupt members of a British legislature for betraying the privileges of their constituents here, and oppressing our fellow subjects in America.*

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

PETERSBURG, NOVEMBER 4.

THOUGH the Court has not yet published any Thing with regard to the Resolution taken by the Ottoman Porte to make War against Russia, it is well known that Orders have been given to assemble a powerful Army, and provide every Thing necessary for it. It is evident from these Orders that a Rupture between the Empire, is looked upon as unavoidable, notwithstanding all the Pains taken by the Empress to prevent it. As our ambassador has been arrested, it is thought our Sovereign will soon declare War against the Grand Signor. The Porte has demanded of our Court to withdraw the Russian Troops from Poland, which the Empress will not agree to, till the Troubles of that Kingdom are appeased. That the Spirit of Ambition is the true Cause of the Porte's entering into this War, and that the Russian Troops staying in that Kingdom is a mere Pretence, is apparent from the grand Vizir's not permitting the Sieur Obrescow to send a Courier to know her Imperial Majesty's Intention upon that Subject.

Corsica, November [illegible]. The present Situation [illegible] of Affairs in Corsica appears to [illegible] nence the Tranquility of Genoa. Great Dissensions are [illegible] ked of there among the Members of the Senate, several of whom it is said, disapprove greatly of the Proceedings relative to that Isle. It was reported at Rome, according to Letters of the 5th of this Month, that on Account of the great Expences of the Republic, the Sum which the latter stood engaged for in Case of the Reversion of that Island, and that this Demand being laid before the Senate, great Debates ensued; that the Members who approved not of the Transaction, reproached those who had agreed to it very sharply, and that from Words they came to Blows, in which much Mischief was done.

Letters from Ferrara assure, that the Venetians and Turks having agreed together to attack, in Concert, the Rebels in Dalmatia; the Turks began the Engagement, but with so much Precipitation, that the Venetians could not come up time enough to second them, the Consequence of which was, that the Rebels beat the Turks, and that the Loss of the latter was very considerable.

The same Letters add, that from the dispositions known at Constantinople, to be making by the Persians, and the Hostilities threatened by them on the Frontiers, an open War between Turkey and Russia seemed unavoidable. To these Circumstances is attributed the Change, which has lately happened in the Ottoman Ministry, and that the Porte had probably adopted this Measure, in order to make Satisfaction to Russia for the Confinement of their Minister, which, if true, Russia will have nothing to fear from that Side.

From the Banks of the Danube, November 14. The Porte being desirous to put an End to a War, which could not but be very burthensome on all Accounts, and especially under the present Circumstances, has concluded a Peace with the Montenegrins, which secures to the latter the Country they inhabit, as Vassals to the Grand Signor. By this Means the Ottoman Army quits Montenero, and the Bashaw which commands it is ordered to send Part of his Troops to the Rendezvous, and the Remainder will stay upon the Frontiers to watch the Motions of the Russians.

Constantinople, November 2. The 19th of last month, the Chan of Tartary was admitted to an audience of the Grand Signor, and treated with marks of the highest distinction; a number of fine presents have been made him by the Porte, consisting of horses richly caparisoned, superb dresses, a sabre inlaid with diamonds, a quiver set with pearls, and 25000 sequins in specie. He was treated with the utmost hospitality during his stay here, and received considerable presents from the Grand Visir and the chief Nobility. His son is declared Commander of a body of 30,000 Tartars. These favours, it is supposed, have been heaped upon him with a view to attach him firmly to our interests in the approaching war with the Russians.

From the Confines of Poland, December 1. A Body of 4000 Tartars having marched the 27th of last month upon our borders, the inhabitants retired to Leopold. The citadel of Caminieck is able to make a vigorous defence, having good store of provisions, and a strong garrison.

Hanover, December 6. According to the last letters from London, we find the King our Most Gracious Sovereign, proposes to visit his German dominions next summer; It is said his Majesty will be accompanied by his Royal Consort and her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, who, we hear, is determined to take up her residence at the castle of Zell.

Vienna, December 14. The Tartars have not yet entered Poland. According to the last accounts from Warsaw, which are of the third instant, a positive order is given, that no Turk shall pass the Neister.

Berlin, December 15. We continue to receive very melancholy news from Poland. The Confederates set no bounds to their licentiousness, and begin to trouble the neighbouring countries. A hundred of them lately entered Pomerania, and committed great outrages; upon which a detachment of the King's hussars was sent against them, who attacked and took 80 of them prisoners, and carried off ten horses with all their booty. As to the Frontiers of Silesia, next Great Poland, his Majesty's officers who commanded there are very attentive to preserve the public tranquility.

Naples, Dec. 1. Sixteen thousand persons have died here of the small-pox, but the fury of that distemper begins to abate.

Sienna, December 3. It is pretended, that the French court will send 30,000 men to Corsica next spring, in order to make an entire conquest of that island. They write from Bastia, that the French cavalry not being able to find subsistence had been obliged to return to France. The French have given leave to all ships to bring provisions to Corsica duty free.

Warsaw, November 30. According to advices from Podolia, we understand that the Confederates of Bar had penetrated into that Province, but that it was not doubted that the Russians who had been reinforced by a large body of troops, would oblige them to repass the Neister.

Warsaw, December 7. There have been great motions among the Russian troops in this kingdom, in order to form a line towards the Frontiers of Turkey. Their places are to be supplied by other troops of the same nation. The former are to be commanded by the Count de Soltikow, and the latter by Prince Gallitzin. As to the main army, which is to endeavour to penetrate into some of the provinces of the Ottoman empire, in order to make that country the seat of war, it will be under the command of the Count de Romanzow.

Petersburg, November 29. The Empress has appointed Prince Gallitzin Field Marshal of the Grand Army, which is to act next spring against the Turks, and has granted him ten thousand roubles for his field equipage, besides a gratification of four thousand roubles more for the expences of his table, during all the time he has the command of her troops. The Grand Army will meet near Lubno, not far from Kiovia, where the regiment of Jaroslow has repaired, directing its route through Novogrod, Torschok, Wistan, Kiasma, Melchok, and Priluk. The regiments of Smolensko and of Niscow are marching, one from Slustelbourg, and the other from Narva, for the same destination; the second army, which is actually forming in the Ukraine, and which is to go against the frontiers of the Ottoman empire, will be commanded by the Count of Romanzow, and General Ollis, will have in Poland the conduct of the Army of Observation. We expect to see, very soon, the formal declaration of war from this Court against the Porte.

Berlin, December 10. The King has made such good dispositions of his troops upon the frontiers of his dominions, in the neighbourhood of Poland, that the vagabonds of that country, who call themselves Confederates, will find no little difficulty in committing any future excesses.

Warsaw, December 14. Two regiments of Prussian cavalry begun their march on the 3d instant, by Driesen into Great Poland, in order to disperse the Confederates, &c. who make incursions into that province as far as Posnania.

Confines of Poland, December 16. According to our advices from Transylvania, the Turks continue advancing their artillery, ammunition and provisions towards Poland. The troops which come from the interior parts of the Ottoman States, are badly disciplined, and worse armed.

Petersburg, December 2. By accounts from Podolia, we learn, that several of the principal leaders among the Confederates, having strongly sollicited the Pacha of Choczym, to give leave for a body of Turks and Tartars to join their corps, which they declared would enable them to destroy entirely the troops of the Republic in Poland; the Pacha sent them for answer, that they demanded much, and promised yet more; but that he was afraid they were not in a condition to keep their word; but that, if they and their followers, who implored the protection of the Sublime Porte, would embrace the Mahometan Religion, they should want neither troops nor money. Though the Chiefs of the Confederates have not explained themselves to the Pacha, upon the article of religion, they have not hesitated to assure him of their desire to bring Podolia under the dominion of the Porte, upon the same footing on which the Principalities of Moldavia and Walachia remain, provided the Turks will enable them to commit hostilities in the Polish territories.

LONDON, January 15.

SEVERAL private councils have lately been held, on account of the approaching war between the Turks and Russians, and several dispatches have lately been sent to Lord Catheart, his Majesty's minister at the Russian court on the occasion.

A letter from Ratisbon, dated December 25, *says, M. de Swelin, the Empress of Russia's minister at this dyet, when informing the ambassadors and envoys of the declaration addressed to the different powers by his court, on account of the proceedings of the Ottoman Porte, added, that thereby the Empress his Sovereign was desirous of communicating to all Europe, as well as to the States of the Germanick body, so unexpected an event, prepared within four months by intrigation; that she doubted not but the conduct of the disturbers of the general repose would excite a just discontent; and that the said powers would unite their wishes with hers for the happy success of her arms against taking the declared enemy of the Christian name."*

The troops of Silesia, now on their march to join the Russians, are the most experienced of all the King's army; the young regiments being all drawn towards Berlin, in order to form the most respectable army his Prussian Majesty ever had on foot. Considering the amazing respect paid to the ambassador of the Ottoman Porte at the court of Berlin about six years ago, our Politicians wonder at this monarch's taking arms against the Turks.

Several young noblemen, particularly Lord Spencer Hamilton, brother to the late Duke, and uncle to the present, intend to go as voluntiers in the allied army against the Infidels, it being the best school of fame, as the late Lord Crawford, Colonel M'Guire, and several others, found in the late war against the same enemy.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will sail again to the Mediterranean early in the spring, in the Venus frigate, of which his Royal Highness is commander; and the several men of war destined for that station, are fitting out for sea.

We are credibly informed, that in the course of the present session, some further steps will be taken to reduce the national debt; several plans have already been drawn up, and presented to the ministry for that purpose.

We hear that the company, to which the Patriot belongs, have raised a subscription of an hundred pounds, in order that a whole length picture of their brother may be put up in their hall: The painter is said to be either Reynolds, Ramsey, or Cotes.

It is confidently reported, that all the islands in the West-Indies, and all the provinces on the American continent, intend to follow the example of the island of St. Christopher, and make a handsome present to John Wilkes, Esquire.

January 19. *Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, and afterwards there was a privy council, at which most of the great officers of state assisted.*

It is reported as an actual fact, that in the West-India islands, and a part of America, the sum of 9000*l. has been raised by subscription, as a present to Mr. Wilkes, "to enable him the better to support his independency."*

We hear, a hundred gentlemen have actually entered into a subscription of twelve guineas each, to be renewed annually for the benefit of a certain illustrious *patriot.*

We hear, that on Tuesday the 24*th inst. Mr. Wilkes will go in a public manner to attend the worshipful Court of Aldermen of this city, in order to take the oaths to qualify him as a member of that honourable court; and will afterwards dine with the right honourable the Lord Mayor, &c.*

BOSTON, January 30.

Extract of a letter from London, November 19, 1768.

"WE are all in a ferment about your American affairs; some of your friends here, at first imagined that they would be settled according to your and their wishes, from the immediate prospect of a war with France, but that prospect and the comfort arising from it have vanished, the American affairs being now adjusted: The principal business therefore before the Parliament will be your affairs. Gov. B——n is in the highest credit with his Majesty and his Ministers; and it is confidently said, will be created a Baronet: Instead of recalling the Board of Commissioners, it is in contemplation here, to send out two additional members; the American revenue being considered, by all our financiers, as a certain and increasing fund; which will soon be able to pay all the officers on your civil and military establishment; and even in time, may contribute to relieve the mother country, from the immense load of debt under which she now labours.

"It is certain that Lord Hillsborough will remain in office, the nation having a very high opinion of his judgment and abilities, his court interests is also very strong. Every person in power seems to hold it as a fixed principle that America must be made sensible of her subordination to the British legislature.

"Several officers are spoke of for your Commander in chief, some who will be asked, it is thought, will decline accepting it; and others, who wish to be appointed, will be overlooked; but it is the general opinion, that Sir JEFFERY will be the man, and that he will set out very well instructed. You may however be assured that an officer will be appointed, who is entirely free from colonial prejudices.

"We have the opinion of the twelve judges concerning your self-rated rights, is to be the previous step taken towards your intended regulation? We do not imagine that the parliament will either enter into a refutation of all your letters and petitions, or into a correspondence with Messieurs the Speakers, but will give the several agents and some of the principal men of your province, an opportunity of explaining and defending their rights *ovum senatu.*

"We are well acquainted with the names and principles of the leading members of your late assembly; and we look forward with no small degree of expectation and impatience, to the time, when, your great Orator will defend the assumed rights of the new world at the bar of our House of Commons; for from the great attention paid him on your continent, we have formed very high opinions of his genius and parts."

"Its whispered about by our knowing politicians, that considerable alterations will be made in your government; that your town meetings will be abolished, and your tradesmen, &c. obliged to incorporate themselves; that his Majesty will take upon himself the care of nominating the Council, and that the Commanders in chief of the navy and army, and the Commissioners of the Customs, will have seats there.—Your Assemblies, as soon as they are called again, will be required to pass a bill, before they proceed to other business, acknowledging, in the fullest manner, the supreme authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

"Your claim of rights occasioned the King, the Ministry, and both houses of Parliament, to enter so immediately on American affairs, as our dilatoriness seemed daily to increase your claims.

"I still hope, after all that has passed, that every thing will be amicably settled.

"You asked me in your last if Mr. Grenville would get into power; I make no doubt but he will soon: I need say little of his character to you at present, having wrote so particularly in my former letters, but it is the general opinion here, that we never had a Minister so knowing as to our finances, and the state and interests of our trade; but he is not agreeable to the court; the affair of the regency is not forgot: Yet they must take him in again, because they will not be able to go on much longer without him. The East-India Company wish as fervently as you Americans, that he never may be Minister; as their provinces and kingdoms will then most certainly be annexed to the British crown."

Extract of a letter from London, November 16, 1768.

"Lord N—th has given notice, that the papers relative to the proceedings of your colony will soon be laid before the House of Commons: He at the same time informed them, that a paper intituled, *a remonstrance from the Assembly of Virginia to the Commons of Great-Britain*, was in the hands of the Ministry; that on their acquainting the Agent of the province with it, he answered, he had no direction to present it; that the contents were highly blameable; that the title of it alone was exceptionable: And that upon the whole, he thought the laying it before the House could only tend to raise an inflammation; but that it was ready if they thought proper to call for it: Under these Circumstances, it is thought it will not be called for.——The Americans here think that the Debate on the first Day of the Session shews that they have no Party to defend the late Proceedings at Boston: That vigorous Measures will certainly be pursued: That all Sides are agreed to support Government: And that Mr. Grenville took a candid Part, though he is determined to make the Colonies contribute to the public Burthens; that he will defend their Liberties; and that he is not so violent a Man as they thought he was; and no doubt they will see other Instances hereafter, both of his Firmness and Moderation. Mr. Wilkes has presented a Petition to the House of Commons, complaining of the Proceedings against him, from the General Warrant, down to the Alteration of the Records, and praying Relief generally: It is ordered to lie on the Table, and the Proceedings against him are directed to be laid before the House, that the Cause of his Confinement may appear regularly: So far is little more than Form; in what Manner the Affair will hereafter be taken up, nobody yet can know."

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

On Tuesday the 10th instant, departed this life, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE HARVEY, a lady of family and distinction of Charles-Town, South-Carolina; an example of christian piety, goodness and humanity, worthy of imitation. By an ease and affability of behaviour, a calmness and serenity of mind, in the greatest affliction, she engaged the esteem as well as admiration of all who knew her. A strict regard, and love of religion, a disposition charitable and benevolent, and an invincible patience, with the "constant practice of all that is praise worthy, made her capable of beholding death, not as the dissolution, but consummation of her life." Her remains were genteely interred on the Thursday following, in the church burial-ground, attended by a great number of the principal inhabitants of this city.

February 2. *We hear the King has been pleased to appoint* RICHARD STOCKTON, *Esq; of the Province of New-Jersey, Councellor at Law, to be one of his Majesty's Council for that Province.*

By a Gentleman, lately from the Grenades, we are informed, there was great likelihood of a fine Crop, and they were to begin to cut the First of January; that Governor Melville was daily expected there from England; that Orders were arrived, for the Lieutenant Governor to suspend Legislation at the Grenades, Dominica, and St. Vincents, till further Orders from Home; that the French were adding greatly to their Fortifications at Guadaloupe; that at Martinico they were erecting a strong Fortification on an Eminence, commanding the Forts taken by the English last War; and that upwards of 200 *Men were daily employed in making Gun Carriages.*

February 9. *At a Meeting of a large Number of Freeholders in this City, it was unanimously agreed, that, in order to encourage the Increase of SHEEP, they would not suffer any LAMB to be consumed in their Families for the ensuing Year.*

Extract of a Letter from London, November 25, 1768.

"*An Alliance is actually concluded between Russia, Sweeden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and England, to counteract the Family Compact.—The Parliament have determined two Elections void, and new Writs are issued in Consequence; it is supposed many others will be determined in the same manner.*"

Extract of another Letter, dated December 8

"*Wilkes's Affair is put off till Wednesday Se'nnight, owing, it is said, to a Dispute in the House of Lords, about the Propriety of three of their Members attending the Commons, on his Account.*"

February 16. *The* CORDWAINERS *Fire Company have come to an Agreement, not to purchase any* LAMB *during the ensuing Season, in order to increase the Number of* SHEEP.

At a Meeting of the HEART-IN-HAND *Fire Company, the* 2*d Instant, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed on, viz. "Wherras the Increase of our Woollen Manufactories will greatly conduce to the Benefit of this Country, it is therefore agreed by this Company, that we will not purchase any* LAMB, *nor suffer any to be purchased or used in our Families, during the present Year."*

March 2. *In a Letter from London, dated December* 8, *it is said, "A Bill will be brought into Parliament, to encourage the Importation of Flour from America at all Times."*

And in another of December 7, "*We are all in the Dark respecting what the Parliament will do in American Affairs; but a very short Time will now discover it. It is to be hoped your Remonstrances will have a good Effect, for the Philadelphians are held in great Esteem here.*"

But as the Letters by the Packet, in general, are very silent with respect to American Politics, we are sorry it is not in our Power to give our Readers any Intelligence relating thereto; only we hear, that the Persons in Power in England seemed to soften, with regard to the ill Opinion they had imbibed of the Americans; that their Friends increased; that the discreet Behaviour of the Inhabitants of Boston, gave great Pleasure to their Well-wishers in the Mother Country; and that it was hoped, in the End, all would turn out well.

SAVANNAH, (*in Georgia*) MARCH 1.

Mr. Wright, a gentleman who has for some years accompanied the Rev. Mr. Whitefield in his travels, arrived here on Monday last from London, in the ship Polly and Betsey, Captain Brewsten, with several tradesmen, to repair and make an addition to the Orphan-house in this province, for the reception of students in the intended Academy.

A snow from St. Kitts, M'Intosh, master, put into Tybee on Thursday last, and sailed the same evening for Beaufort, South Carolina.

MARCH 8. *Wednesday last Captain Fox arrived here in six weeks from Bourdeaux, who informs us, that before he sailed from thence, it was publicly talked, that the Court of France had ceded Dunkirk to the Spaniards, in lieu of St. Sebastian's.*

Last Monday, betwixt one and two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the upper part of the Office of Charles Pryce, Esq; and in about an hour's time entirely consumed the same.

Thomas Shruder, Esq; Deputy Surveyor-General of Lands in this province, is appointed by his Excellency the Governor a Notary Public.

Yesterday came up here a pilot boat from Cape-Fear, having on board Col. Scott and Captain Sutherland of the 26*th regiment, and Mr. Rutherford of North-Carolina, and this day sailed for St. Augustine.*

The snow Sweepstakes, Captain Cole, arrived here this morning from Poole.

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 21.

THE following is an Addition to the List of the Members of the Honourable Commons House of Assembly of this Province, which had not come to Hand at the Publication of our last, viz.

William Thomson, Esquire, *for St. Matthew's Parish.*
Thomas Bee, John Wragg, Esquires, *for St. Luke.*
William Williamson, Esquire, *for St. Peter.*
Daniel Horry, Thomas Evance, Esquires, *for St. James, Santee.*
Thomas Lynch, Elias Horry, jun. Esquires, *for Prince-George, Winyah.*
Joseph Allston, Benjamin Young, Esqrs. *for All-Saints.*
George-Gabriel Powell, Esquire, *for St. David.*

Last Thursday Evening Rodolph Bossard, John Fulman, Bartholomew Corgman, Christopher Smith, and Thomas Trap, who stile themselves REGULATORS, were brought to Town, under a Guard of eight Men, from the Western Frontiers of this Province, where they had been taken up by Virtue of Warrants issued from the Courts here, and after being examined, they were committed to Goal, in order to take their Trials at the next Court of General Sessions.

We learn that General Gage has received Orders from Home, to have one of the Regiments now at St. Augustine transported hither.

Yesterday Se'nnight the Sloop Pensacola Packet, Captain Rodgers, sailed for Pensacola, in whom went Passengers, Elias Vanderhorst and Benjamin Ward, Esquires.

Thomas Cossens and John Taylor, Esquires, arrived here the Week before last from Jamaica, and we hear intends to make the Tour of North-America.——Lieutenant James Boucher, of the 31st Regiment, arrived also in the same Vessel.

Friday last being St. Patrick's Day, the same was observed here in the usual Manner; and in the Evening there was an elegant Ball at Mr. Dillon's, at which were a great Number of the principal Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town.

Saturday last being the Anniversary of the Repeal of the late unconstitutional American Stamp-Act, the same was celebrated here with the utmost Joy and Loyalty, especially by a Number of the Inhabitants of this Town, who assembled at Liberty-Tree upon the Occasion, where they spent the Day in the most decent and uniform Manner, expressive of so happy an Event, when many loyal and constitutional Toasts were drank; and in the Evening the Company returned to Town in regular Order, with lighted Candles, and repaired to the Long-Room at Mr. Dillon's, where they concluded the Evening in Mirth and Harmony.

A great Number of the Inhabitants of James's Island, who met at the House of Mr. Benjamin Stone, also testified their Loyalty upon the Occasion, by the firing of Cannon, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

The same Morning the Body of Mr. Thomas Coleman, who was unfortunately drowned, (as mentioned in this Paper of the 7th Inst.) was brought to Town from Hobcaw Creek, where it was found, and in the Evening was decently interred in St. Philip's Church Yard, attended by the Members of the Fellowship and Recess Societies, &c.—And this Day the Body of Mr. John Hill was brought to Town, having been found near the same Place, and will be interred in the like Manner this Evening.

The Sloop Sally, Jesse Hunt, Master, is arrived at New-York, from this Port.

MARRIED] James Skirving, ten. Esq; to Mrs. Charlotte Matthews, Relict of the late Mr. James Matthews.

"On the 5th of March died at Indian Land, Mr. Robert M'Leod, Merchant, greatly lamented, as he lived much esteemed for his many good Qualities; in his Death the Community has lost a valuable Member, his Parish a useful Inhabitant, his Friends an agreeable and worthy Acquaintance."

DIED] Captain James Rodgers.

☞ We have received FRIENDLESS's Answer to the Piece signed DEMOSTUS, published in this Paper of the 7th Instant, but not coming to Hand before Yesterday Morning, we have neither Time or Room to insert it in this Day's Gazette, and therefore must defer the Publication thereof until next Thursday Afternoon, when it will make its Appearance in a Supplement.

*** Price of RICE 60*s.* per Hundred Weight.

March CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD. *From*

14th. Sloop Ruth, Edward King, Bermuda
Sloop Montagu, Hinson Todd, Jamaica
15th. Schooner Polly, Samuel Stone, Georgia
26th. Sloop Beaufain, Thomas Newbold, Barbadoes
Brig Charming Betsy, David Ferguson, St. Eustatia
28th. Sloop Hawke, Charles Henry, Jamaica
30th. Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Mason, Philadelphia
Sloop Polly, Samuel Wright, Do.

March ENTRIES OUTWARD. For

20th. Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon, Philadelphia
Sloop Polly, Samuel Wright, Ditto
Sloop Beaufain, Nathaniel Catlin, Bermuda

March CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE. For

17th. Sloop Sea-Flower, William Tatem, St. Kitts
Sloop Ruby, John Backhouſe, North-Carolina

18th. Schooner William, David Brace, Cadiz
Schooner Ballmer, William Williams, St. Euſtatia
Sloop Three-Sallys, Peter Simons, Rhode-Iſland

20th. Ship Liberty, John Laſley, Briſtol

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain General and Governor in Chief, &c. in and over the ſaid Province.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Aſſembly of this Province, at preſent is ſummoned to meet on Tueſday the Twenty-firſt Day of March Inſtant, and I judge it expedient for his Majeſty's Service, that the ſame ſhould be prorogued to a future Day; I DO THEREFORE iſſue this my Proclamation proroguing the ſame, and the Aſſembly is hereby accordingly prorogued till Monday the third Day of April next, of which all Perſons concerned are deſired to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Charles-Town, *this Fourteenth Day of March, Anno Domini, 1769, and in the Ninth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's Command,
George Murray, *pro Sec.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SOUTH-CAROLINA EXPORTS, ſince October 28, 1768.

RICE, *viz.*	
To G. Britain,	46380 bls.
Portugal,	2813 8 bls.
Spain,	4629 bls.
N. America,	2327 bls.
Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands,	6703 bls.
Foreign ditto,	2387 bls.
Total of Rice,	89,564 bls.

INDICO, *viz.*	
To G. Britain,	332928 lb.
N. America,	4276 lb.
Total of Indico,	337204 lb.

Butter,	533 firkins
Beef,	196 barrels
Pitch,	1241 barrels
Candles,	88 boxes
Indian Corn,	42,369 buſh.
Soap,	21 boxes
Turpentine,	109[illegible] bls.
[illegible]in,	6 bls.
[illegible] Wax,	6620 lb.
[illegible]ſet Leather,	730 hides
[illegible]und-Nuts,	161 buſh.
[illegible]dage,	20000 lb.
[illegible]	1349 bls.
[illegible]ſtard,	31[illegible]
[illegible]ouſe Deerſkins,	110
Rigging,	6000 lb.
Horſes,	86

Hemp,	81529 lb.
Reeds,	3800
Oranges,	39 bls.
Tar, Common,	481 bls.
Ditto Green,	286 bls.
Staves,	83,810
Peaſe,	6570 buſhels
Ship-Bread,	155 barrels
Rum,	6 hhds.
Timber, plank, boards, &c.	419,993 feet.
Flour,	99[illegible] barrels
Calf-ſkins,	132
Shingles,	1263,075
Potatoes,	325 buſhels
Bricks,	3378
Deerſkins,	68987 lb.
Cows-horns,	6100
Raccoon-ſkins,	[illegible]
Tobacco,	48527 lb.
Cordage,	48 cwts
Hoops,	5750

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilſon, Coram, Wayne, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the Ship Dolphin, *Captain* Simblet, *from* LONDON;

A compleat aſſortment of GOODS,

WHICH they will ſell cheap for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, at their ſtore the north corner of Broad-ſtreet, on the Bay.

REBECCA WRIGHT,

MILLINER, in KING-STREET,
Has imported in the laſt veſſels *from* LONDON;
A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Among which are,

BROAD and narrow blond lace, black ditto, black net, and white ditto, flouriſhed gauſe aprons and handkerchiefs, ſtriped ditto, all wide cypreſs gauze, French necklaces, fans of all ſorts, Venetian pad ribbans, and a great variety of narrow ditto, an aſſortment of TOYS, fine and coarſe chipt hats, and ſuits of blond ready made, with other articles, too tedious to mention.

N. B. Sacks and ſlips made in the genteeleſt taſte.

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the 29th inſt. a CARGO of two hundred and ninety-ſix

SLAVES,

(remarkably healthy)

Juſt arrived in the ſhip *Sally*, Captain *George Evans*, from CAPE MOUNT, (a rice country on the windward coaſt) after a ſhort paſſage of five weeks.

THOMAS LOUGHTON & ROGER SMITH.

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the 29th inſt. a CARGO of one hundred and thirty-eight

SLAVES,

(remarkably healthy)

Juſt arrived in the brigantine *Shelburne*, Captain *James Clark*, from SENEGAL, after a ſhort paſſage of thirty-two days, and equal to any negroes imported.

THOMAS LOUGHTON & ROGER SMITH.

A few pieces of ſtriped, flowered, and checked MANTUAS and LUTESTRINGS, of the very neweſt faſhion, juſt received, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber at [illegible]

FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, are deſired to attend a GENERAL MEETING, on Wedneſday the 12th of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *William Holliday*, on the Bay. *By Order of the Preſident,*

March 10, 1769. JOHN KESSON, Secretary.

DR. MOORE intending to leave the town by the tenth day of April next, takes this method of deſiring all perſons indebted to him to make immediate payment; thoſe who do not ſettle with him before that time, will find their accounts in the hands of Meſſrs. *Radcliffe & Shepheard*, who will be empowered to ſettle his affairs. All thoſe to whom he is indebted are deſired to ſend in their accounts in order to receive payment. *March* 20. 1769.

JOHN POTTER,

Has juſt imported in the ſloop Polly, *Captain* Wright, *from* PHILADELPHIA, *and to be ſold at Meſſrs.* BERWICK'S *ſhop, near the Beef-market,*

HAINES'S beſt DOUBLE BEER, CYDER, MILK BISKET, SALT PETRED HAMS, &c. &c.

WANTED,

BY the 20th of April next, 37000 SHINGLES, made of the heart of cypreſs, 26 inches in length, well drawn, and proportionable thick at both ends.—Alſo 1000 ſomewhat longer, for the better ſhingling the hips of a roof. A price equal to their goodneſs, and proportionable to their being delivered either in Charles-Town or at a landing, where a ſchooner of 5 or 6 feet draft of water can load, will be given by JOHN BULL, at Mr. *Elliott's* buildings in Queen and Meeting-ſtreet. *March* 14, 1769.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

A Lot of land in Tradd-ſtreet, containing 30 feet front, and 130 feet in depth, more or leſs, on which is a wooden building, known by the name of the *ſchool-houſe*, and oppoſite to the houſe of Frederick Grimke, Eſq. Any perſon willing to purchaſe it at private ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give one, two or three years credit to the purchaſers, upon approved ſecurity and intereſt.

JOHN POAUG.

For SALE,

A Pantation, containing about 670 acres, good for corn, rice or indico, pleaſantly ſituated on the Horſe-Shoe, bounding to the north on lands of Dr. James Reid, to the weſt on lands of Mr. John Narney, and to the ſouth and eaſt on lands belonging to the eſtate of William Branford, Eſq; the ſaid plantation has two good dwelling houſes, two barns, and other out-houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may treat with Colonel *Andrew Deveaux*, on Indian-Land, or with me on the Saltcatchers.

WILLIAM HARDEN.

The above lands is well timbered, fit for ſawing, and near a good landing.

For LONDON,
(To ſail by the beginning of April)
The SHIP DOLPHIN,
HENRY SIMBLET, MASTER.
(Having beſt part of her Cargo engaged)
FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or
WILSON, CORAM, WAYNE, & Co.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
CONSTANT-FRIEND,
THOMAS ALCOCK, MASTER.

A NEW, handy, and faſt ſailing Veſſel, burthen about 650 Barrels of Rice. For Freight or Paſſage, (having good Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter at Burn's Wharf, or to MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD on Tueſday the 12th of April next, at the houſe of Mrs. Mary Cullatte, in Jackſonſburg,

A Parcel of valuable SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of *William Glover*, deceaſed; alſo a ſtock of cattle, ſuppoſed to be about 100 head, together with the land whereon the ſtock is now ſettled. The conditions will be declared on the day of ſale, by

MARY GLOVER, Executrix.
JAMES SKIRVING, jun. Executor.

St. Bartholomew, February 10, 1769.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the reſidents and non-reſidents of the pariſh of St. Bartholomew, liable to be taxed, that at a late meeting of the church officers, they were aſſeſſed one ſhilling and ſix-pence per head, on all their male ſlaves, from the age of ſixteen to ſixty years, for relief of the poor of ſaid pariſh; and that the aſſeſſment was made by the returns very lately, given in to the preſent commiſſioners for Aſhepoo bridge, but ſhould the number be either added to, or diminiſhed ſince the returns were made, the ſame may be adjuſted at the time of payment, which muſt be made by the 25th day of April next, when executions will be granted againſt defaulters.—I will attend at the houſe of Mrs. *Cullatte*, in Jackſonſburgh, every Monday and Thurſday till that time, for the purpoſe of receiving the tax.

Thoſe on the ſouth ſide of Aſhepoo bridge, may pay to Mr. JAMES BOLTON.

CHARLES JONES, Church-Warden.

For SALE,

AN open boat, burthen about ſixty barrels of rice, the owner having no uſe for her at preſent, will diſpoſe of her very reaſonable. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. *George Greenland*, on Price's wharf, where the boat may be ſeen.——N. B. A compleat ſaddle horſe for ſale. Enquire as above. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP,

A Little neat, well made RIDING CHAIR, little the worſe for Uſe, with good Harneſs, the Owner having no Occaſion for it, as he is going off. Enquire at Mr. *Aaron Loocock's*, or at Mr. *Matthias Hutchinſon's*, Chair-Maker, in Queen-ſtreet.

STOLEN or DRIFTED away, about ten days ago, from Mr. Elliott's wharf, a moſes built BOAT, rows with four oars, and is marked in the ſtern like 252, as to the number cannot be certain. FIVE POUNDS reward will be given to any perſon that delivers the ſaid boat to

March 18, 1769. JOHN MILLS.

Charles-Town, March 16, 1769.

I Hereby forewarn all perſons whatever not to truſt my wife CATHERINE LONGWALT, in my Name, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her from this date hereof.

JOHN LONGWALT.

WILLIAM BAKER,

Has juſt imported in the Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon, *maſter, from* PHILADELPHIA,

SUPERFINE flour in barrels, half barrels, and kegs, butter, milk, and water bread in kegs, ſhip bread in barrels, bar iron, ſhare moulds, ſtarch, &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms at his ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.

SCOTS OZNABRUGS by the Bale or Piece——RED PORT and CLARET in Quart Bottles, by the Caſk or Dozen, to be ſold cheap, by

DAVID & JOHN DEAS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout, likely, young NEGRO MAN, that has been uſed to the ſea for ſeveral years, he is a very quiet, peaceable fellow. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with COGDELL & FORDYCE.

☞ Who have alſo to diſpoſe of good Iriſh BUTTER, and a few boxes of MOULD CANDLES, all which will be ſold at a reaſonable price.

WANTED immediately on Hire, by the Month, Five ABLE NEGROES. Apply to

WILLIAM KELSEY, or
HERCULUS HALL.

BARROCK BILLY,

WILL Cover this Seaſon at Mr. Richard Bohun Baker's Plantation, on Aſhley-River, at THREE GUINEAS each Mare, and any Mare not proving in Foal, may be ſent next Year, and covered gratis.

N. B. Very good Paſturage for the Mares, and well encloſed, and great Care will be taken of them.

St. Stephen's, February 24, 1769.

TOLLED by William Campbell, a white horſe, about eight years old, 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder R 5, and trots.

By John Sulivan, a black horſe, about 13 hands high, ſix years old, blaze face and ſnip, two hind feet white, branded on the off buttock P C, a large ſaddle mark, and trots.

By Jepthah Duboſe, a bay mare, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the mounting buttock 6, about eight years old, and trots; has with her a black mare yearling, neither branded or docked.

By Eliſha Barnett, a gray mare, about 13 and an half hands high, five years old, branded on the off buttock J P, and trots.

The owners of the above ſtrays, are deſired to prove their property before JAMES LYNAH.

ANY perſon that owns the following ſtrays may be informed where they keep, by applying to the ſubſcriber at the Four-Holes, two bay horſes, one about 13 hands high, branded IR on the mounting ſhoulder, the other branded II with a blotch on the off buttock.

SAMUEL MILLER.

TO BE LET, *and may be entered on immediately,*

THE HOUSE in Tradd-ſtreet, wherein the Subſcriber at preſent reſides, it is compleatly finiſhed and very commodious in every Reſpect for a private Family. Apply to me, or in my Abſence to Mr. *William Ruſſel*, Vendue-Maſter.

ALEXANDER FOTHRINGHAM.

A Young healthy NEGRO WENCH, with a good Breaſt of Milk, and no Child, very fit for a WET-NURSE, to be ſold. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET, *and may be entered on by the 1ſt of April,*

A Convenient HOUSE on the Bay, wherein the Subſcriber now lives. Apply to

JOHN DUTARQUE.

LOST,

A Light brown mare, about 13 hands high, has a white ſtreak in the middle of her upper lip, a ſtar in her forehead, a lock of white hair at the end of the mane, and her ears and feet lately trimed. Whoever will bring her to the printer hereof ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

RUN-AWAY from the Sloop Sea-Flower, WILLIAM TATEM, Maſter, on Sunday laſt, a luſty, black Bermudian Negro Man, named BEN, well known in this Town, about 28 Years old, five feet ten Inches high, pitted with the Small-pox. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and delivers him to Meſſrs. *Savage & Legaré*, Merchants, in Charles-Town, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Currency Reward.—All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying him off the Province, as they will anſwer the ſame at their Peril; and all Perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring him.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Gooſe Creek, about 20 miles from Charles-Town, containing 700 acres, with ſome very good corn land, and about 100 acres of rice land, with an exceeding good dwelling houſe, and a very good barn, corn houſe, &c. with every other neceſſary building for a plantation, and very pleaſantly ſituated upon the river.

Alſo another PLANTATION at the Euhaws, containing 500 acres, three of which is as fine rice land as any in the province, and about five miles from a landing.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may treat with

JOHN WRIGHT.

Beaufort, March 18, 1769.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all Perſons who are indebted to *Dr. John Martin*, late of Beaufort, that his Books and Accounts are aſſigned over to us the Subſcribers, and now put into the hands of Mr. *Andrew Agnew*, to collect the ſame; all Perſons indebted as aforeſaid, are deſired to pay the ſame to him immediately, or elſe they will be ſued without further Notice, by

SAMUEL GROVE, and
JOHN GRAYSON.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a negro fellow named PRIMUS, Jamaica born, has a remarkable big belly, about 20 years of age, has nigh one of his wriſts the mark where his arm was formerly broke, branded on both ſhoulders and breaſt with either IW or JW, formerly the property of JOHN SIMPSON, Eſq; of Savannah, and had his irons ſtruck off by a villain who went in their parts by the name of GORDON. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and delivers him to the warden of the work-houſe in Savannah or Charles-Town, or to me in Purryſburgh, ſhall have FIFTY POUNDS reward, from

JOHN VAUCHIER.

MR. *Fisher's* SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, advertised to be performed at Mr. Dillon's on Wednesday next the 15th Instant, is unavoidably postponed until Wednesday the 5th of April next.——TICKETS to be had of Mr. *Fisher*, in Bennett's-alley.

A Few hogsheads of best London refined SUGAR—Chests of BOHEA TEA—Hogsheads of best LINSEED OIL—Chests of FLORENCE OIL, and ditto in Bottles—Jugs of VINEGAR—Cheap cut and dried TOBACCO, in Boxes of 30 lb. weight, and a Hogshead of SEINE TWINE, all imported in the *Liberty*, Captain *Lacey*, and to be sold for READY MONEY, or on SHORT CREDIT, very cheap, by JAMES LAURENS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation upon Cooshaw-river, opposite to Port-Royal Island, and but a few miles from Beaufort, containing 550 acres of land, with a dwelling-house, barn, and other buildings thereon; which plantation formerly belonged to Mr. John Crockatt, and lately to the estate of John Govan, Esq; deceased; and is too well known to need a more particular description. The purchaser may enter on it immediately, and have one, two or three years credit, paying interest and giving proper security. For further particulars, apply to *Mr. Samuel Grove*, at Beaufort, or in Charles-Town, to JAMES LAURENS.

PRICE, HEST, & HEAD,

HAVE TO DISPOSE OF,

A Quantity of West-India and Northward RUM, at a low Price, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT.

Also fresh New-York SHIP BREAD, at 4*l.* 16*s.* lb.

IF any Negro within the Fortnight last past, has passed or changed, or should offer hereafter to pass or change a MILLED PIECE OF GOLD, Value 11*l.* 5*s.* being a DOUBLE FRENCH PISTOLE, please to stop it, and give Information to the Printer, and the full Value will be given for it.—A Discovery will be the more agreeable, as the Looser believes this Kind of Pieces are scarce, and it may prevent the Thief from enjoying the Benefit of this lucrative Trade hereafter, and perhaps save him from the Gallows too.

MORO,

(Now rising five years old)

WILL cover this season, any time after the first day of April, at *William Henry Drayton*, Esq's plantation at the HORSE-SHOE, at FIVE POUNDS sterl. each mare, and *two dollars* to the groom.

No mare will be received unless the money is sent with her; the groom being answerable for the payment of every one that is covered.

Good pasturage for the mares, and great care will be taken by WILLIAM COATES, Groom.

N. B. MORO was got by Moro, his dam by Regulus, his grand dam by Rib, his great grand dam by Partner, his great-great grand dam by Greyhound, his great-great-great grand dam by the Curvian bay Barb, as certificate by *Barnard Smith*, Stud-Groom to his late Royal Highness the Duke.

☞ Most of MORO's sires, and grand sires, covered at 50 GUINEAS in England.

WE the subscribers, acting commissioners for cleansing and enlarging that passage commonly called NEW-TOWN, give notice to any person or persons that is willing to undertake to dig the said cut, that they are desired to give in their proposals to either of us by the 1st day of August next.

WILLIAM BOONE,
ROBERT RANDALL,
PAUL HAMILTON.

March 7, 1769.

TO BE SOLD on Tuesday the 11th Day of April next, at the House formerly JOHN POSTELL's, in Dorchester,

TWELVE NEGROES, among whom are a good cooper, a sawyer, an old man and his wife, who are very trusty, and three children; the rest are as valuable slaves as any in the province.—As I am desirous of leaving the province, on account of my bad state of health, is the reason of their being sold; and any person inclinable to purchase them at private sale, before the above mentioned day, may apply to me at my plantation in St. John's parish, ten miles from Monck's Corner.—ALSO, the said plantation, containing about 800 acres of land, inferior to none in the province, with new buildings thereon, together with ten NEGROES, a stock of cattle, hogs, some working oxen, carts, a new waggon, ploughs, and other plantation utensils.——Credit will be given, if required, for five or six years, paying interest, and giving security.——And the conditions for the twelve negroes, will be made known at the time of sale, by MATTHEW HARDY.

ALEXANDER GILLON,

Has just imported in the Ship Mars, Thomas Blundell, *master, from* HOLLAND *and* SCILLY,

LINSEED OIL at 22*s.* 6*d.* per gallon by the cask of 40 gallons, and 23*s.* per single gallon, best vermillion at 40*s.* lb. brimstone, three gallon jugs at 8*l.* 5*s.* per dozen, empty casks from 4 and an half to 45 gallons, bottles of all sizes for ditto, trap cages that fit themselves, breeding and common bird cages, wooden shoes at 10*s.* per pair, best long and short Dutch pipes, very handsome delph dishes and plates, cloth hooks at 40*s.* each, hearth tiles 10 inches square, chimney tiles, best French horns at 26*l.* per pair, a compleat assortment of ship chandlery, which with sundry goods lately imported, will be sold very cheap at his store in Broad-street.—Madera and Vidonia wines by the pipe or quarter cask, Rhenish, Malaga, Frontenac, Mountain, and claret by the dozen.

A SLOOP of about 70 tons to be let out on freight for any of the West-India Islands, or any port on this continent.

TO BE LET,

THE FRONT STORE, in the House I now live. Apply to C. Crouch.

WHITE LINEN RAGS,

READY MONEY will be given for any Quantity from 10lb. and upwards, by

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, in Elliott-street.

N. B. A few Hogsheads of old West-India RUM to be sold reasonable.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS Currency on Interest, for which good Personal Security may be had, or Mortgage of value the Amount. Enquire of Captain Benjamin Pollett, in Charles-Town, or the Printer.

Savage & Legare,

HAVE just imported from NEW-YORK,

RUM, Ship, Milk, and Water BREAD, good hard SOAP in Boxes, and a few HAMS, which they will sell on reasonable Terms.

For SALE, by private contract,

A Very valuable tract of about 500 acres of LAND, in St. James's parish, Goose Creek, bounding southward on land of Mr. John Palmer, westward and northward on land of Mr. Peter Bacot, eastward on land of William Haggatt, Esq; hath full 80 acres of good cypress swamp, the other part is good corn and indico land, and is well timbered, lies within three or four miles of two landings, Goose-Creek bridge and Dorchester, and not more than 18 miles from Charles-Town. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply in Charles-Town, to GEORGE PARKER.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 28th inst. (if a fair day, if not, on the next fair day afterwards) at the house of the subscriber in Jacksonsburgh,

ALL the personal estate of ADAM CULLIATTE, deceased, consisting of a parcel of very valuable slaves, among whom is extraordinary good carpenters, sawyers, house wenches, handy boys and girls, used to wait about house, and field slaves, a small flock of cattle, horses, hogs, houshold goods, &c.——Also a plantation on the Round O road, about six miles from Jacksonsburgh, containing 159 acres, about a third whereof is rice land, the rest is fit for corn or indico, inferior to no lands thereabouts; the whole under a good fence, with proper buildings.——Also 70 acres of extraordinary good pine barren upon the Horse-Shoe road, about a mile and an half from Jacksonsburgh.—Also three lots of land in Jacksonsburgh, on King-street, known in the plan thereof by the numbers 58, 59, and 70.

The conditions are all sums under 20*l.* to be cash, for all above twelve months credit will be given, paying interest from the day of sale, with approved security. All persons indebted to the said estate by bond, note, or account, are desired to take notice, that unless the same are discharged by the first day of June next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney to be sued for without distinction.

MARY CULLIATTE, Acting Executrix.

ALL persons having any demands on WILLIAM SPELLING, late of St. Helena parish, deceased, are desired to make them known, and bring in their accounts properly attested, and all those who are anyways indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are requested to pay the same by the 17th of April next, to Mr. HENRY STUART, merchant, in Beaufort, or to me in St. Luke's parish.

THOMAS WEBB.

THIS is to give NOTICE to the creditors of ISAAC DOPSON, deceased, in general, that I am ready at any time to deliver up the books and papers of the said deceased to any who demands them, as I am determined to give myself no further trouble.

Combahee, Feb. 21, 1769. MARY DOPSON.

STOLEN from my schooner, a small cypress CANOE, branded on both sides the stern seat W C, and TP in one, cut out with a knife upon the side. Whoever will take up the said canoe and deliver her to the said schooner, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, from

March 7, 1769. WILLIAM CORCHMAN.

Black-Mingo, February 22, 1769.

SIMON MOLPRUS, senior, of Pedee, tells a bay roan horse, about 14 hands high, appears to be very old, branded on the mounting shoulder something like an heart, one hind foot white, a white spot on the cheek, paces and trots. Whoever owns the said stray, may prove their property before SAMUEL NESMITH, J. P.

For any Port in ENGLAND, or COWES and a MARKET,

The Ship LADY STAWELL,

ANTHONY FORTUNE, MASTER.

BURTHEN about 750 Barrels, is now ready to take in. For Freight or Passage, apply to

TORRANS, POAUG, & Co.

TO BE SOLD FOR NO FAULT,

A Likely Country born young NEGRO FELLOW, a Cooper by Trade. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer.

M. NELSON,

PASTRY-COOK, from LONDON;

RETURNS her sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who has honoured her with their custom, she continues to make when bespoken, at her house in Elliott-street, rich plumb cake iced, at 20*s.* per pound, biscuit and seed ditto, syllybubs and jelleys, 20*s.* per dozen, white custards in glasses, at 15*s.* per dozen, lemon and orange cream blomage, 40*s.* per plate, rice cups, 10*s.* 6*d.* per plate, lemon, orange, citron, and almond pudding, 20*s.* a piece, orange pye, 30*s.* snow cheese 30*s.* apple tarts, curd, and apple cheese-cakes, 24*s.* per dozen, almond and lemon ditto, 30*s.* per dozen, minced pies, 3*s.* 9*d.* a piece, preserved oranges, 7*s.* 6*d.* a piece, apples 15*s.* per plate, orange and apple marmalet, collard and potted beef, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.——☞ Part of a house, a large store, and a front cellar to let.

For ANTIGUA, ST. KITTS, ST. EUSTATIA, and TORTOLA,

The Snow FREEHOLDER,

ISAAC MORVILLE, *Master.*

FOR Freight or Passage. Apply to said Master on board, or to ANDREW LORD.

☞ Who has for Sale exceeding good Liverpool ALE, COALS, SALT, POTATOES, and a few Crates of Yellow and Black WARE, &c.

THE subscriber intending to leave this province in the spring, will sell the house where he now resides, in Ansonsburgh, being the same formerly ago occupied by the late Chief Justice, the land belonging to it measures 166 feet in front on the broad road, and 200 feet in depth on George-street, the situation is known to be pleasant, the building commodious.—He will also sell a lot of land joining the above on the south, 80 feet in front, and 200 in depth. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Daniel Jeffery junior, [illegible]

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN,

WANTS to Hire for Six Months, 12 strong able bodied NEGROES, who can Handle the Spade very dexterously, and can be recommended as quiet and orderly Fellows.—N. B. He will find them in Tools and Provisions.——Who also wants Three Hundred CORDS of PINE WOOD, to be delivered at his Wharf, as soon as possible.

TO BE SOLD together, or in parcels, or leased, and may be entered on immediately,

A BODY of exceeding good river swamp savannah, and high land, sufficient for five or six settlements, and is well calculated for rice or indico, about 2000 acres of the swamp and savannah may be laid under water, with very little expence of damming, and is esteemed as good for rice as most of the land at the southward, having a fine blue clay foundation, and has the advantage of other lands on Santee, being so situated that two months work of 40 hands will secure 1500 acres, against the highest freshes; the high land is as good for corn or indico as any in the province, and has on it a dwelling-house, out-houses, a garden, and about 100 acres under good fence, and fit for plowing. There are also in the low grounds three sets of cypress indico vats, pumps, &c. and 90 acres damned in, fit for planting, and may be plowed; said land is near Neilson's-ferry, 60 miles from Charles-Town, and two from said ferry Landing, where boats from 50 to 70 barrels of rice burden, are passing almost every week in the year.——A reasonable time for payment will be given, but considerable abatement for ready money or short credit.

N. B. *The land will be sold much cheaper than any of the same quality has been in this province for many years past. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or Mr.* JARED NEILSON, *at Neilson-ferry, on Santee.*

ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. GEORGE SEAMAN, deceased, by bond, note or otherwise, are requested to call and discharge, or settle the same, especially those who are in arrears for interest; and those who have any demands to send them in.

JAMES LENNOX,
DAVID DEAS,
WILLIAM LENNOX,
JOHN DEAS,
} Executors.

The house wherein the said deceased lately dwelt, is to be let, and may be entered upon immediately. Any person inclining to rent the same, may apply to Mr. *John Rose*.

AGREEABLE to an Act of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *for the better regulating Taverns and Punch-Houses,*

ON Monday the 27th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be holden at the House of Mr. *Robert Dillon*, in Broad-street, a Board of Justices assigned to keep the Peace in Berkley County, in order to sign Certificates for Licences, (to all such Persons as shall be approved of) to sell and retail all Sorts of strong Liquors, as also to keep Billiard Tables. THEREFORE all Persons inclinable to take out Licences, according to said Act, are desired to give in their Names before said Day, to the Subscriber, at his House up the Path, where he will attend every Afternoon, 'till the Time aforesaid.

March 6, 1769. ROBERT RAWLINS, Clerk.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, will be held on Tuesday the 28th Instant, (being Tuesday in Easter Week) at the House of Mr. *Felix Poinsett*, in *Charles-Town*, where the Members are desired to attend precisely at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon.

All Persons indebted to the said Society for Interest, are desired to pay the same before the said Meeting.

March 6, 1769. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Clerk.

RECESS SOCIETY.

THE Members of the RECESS SOCIETY, are desired to attend a QUARTERLY MEETING thereof, at the House of Mr. *Henry Gray*, on the Bay, on Tuesday the 23th of March Instant, at 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

By Order of the President,

March 2, 1769. JOSHUA HIRST, Secretary.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

NATHANIEL BREEDLOVE, of the province aforesaid, who is in custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon *Capias ad Respondendum*, one at the suit of *Robert Gibb*, and the other at the suit of *Thomas Godfrey*, and *Thomas Gadsden*, having petitioned the honourable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors; IT IS ORDERED, that the said *Robert Gibb*, *Thomas Godfrey*, and *Thomas Gadsden*, and all others to whom the said petitioner is anywise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have notice, to appear at the usual place of Judicature, at the first setting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three months after the publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, January 3, 1769.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

July 17, 1768. A negro fellow born in Jamaica, calls himself *James Williams*, and his master *Thomas Wheeler*, that he lives in Kingston, Jamaica, and was hired to one *Davis*, first Lieutenant of the Sterling-Castle, and that he left her at Cape-Fear; he is 5 feet 9 inches high, thin faced, has a cut on his nose, and branded on his right shoulder M R, also the mark of a shot just below his left knee, which he says was done at the siege of the Havanna, he has on a white negro cloth jacket and nanabrug trowsers. Taken up in Charles-Town.

March 3, 1769. A negro fellow named *Sandy*, says he is country born, and his master's name *Peter Elton*, lives at Winyaw, but formerly in Charles-Town, he is a cooper, and says his master gave 70*l.* for him, he is five feet ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, strait limbed, has a cut on his right leg, carries the marks of an old offender, has on a white negro cloth jacket, breeches, and leggings. Taken up on Murfey's-island, at the mouth of Santee river.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed

SUPPLEMENT to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1769. [Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.]

To Mr. PETER POUNCE.

The mountain labours, and is brought to bed. HOR.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH "taking" no notice "of your letter," would in the language of the times, be "treating it with the contempt it deſerves," yet leſt my ſilence ſhould be imputed to ſome other cauſe, than the real one, I will take the trouble of giving it an anſwer.

I find the paper that was inſerted in *Crouch*'s Gazette, under the ſignature of BOBBIDEL, is attributed by the *world* to me; but that you, Sir, who know *the man*, and whoſe diſcernment and *literary talents*, enable you to penetrate deeper into things than that world, is "clearly" of a different opinion: You did not advert, Sir, to the poſſible conſequences of ſuch a declaration; firſt, that it might render your pretences to infallibility at leaſt queſtionable; and ſecondly, that you might involuntarily pay a compliment where, no one who knows you, will ever ſuſpect you intended it.

The fear, Sir, of the intollerable weight of your heavy diſpleaſure falling on an innocent perſon, and which put your *dear Crouch* into a panick, obliges me to confeſs trembling, that *the man* who you are pleaſed to acknowledge, is with *propriety* denominated *Friendleſs*, is the author of that piece, altho' there may be "ſome ſtrokes of humour in the body of it." "*For once*" then it ſeems *Friendleſs* has acted with "propriety," in appropriating to himſelf a ſuitable name; how grateful is the ſlighteſt commendation from a *great man*: Is there not alſo, kind Sir, ſome little "propriety" in the choice of another name, (I really did not look into the book to ſee if it was rightly ſpelt) that is affixed to ſome great perſonage? Fain would I have your approbation in this alſo; ſome think the "reſemblance" of characters, every whit as "*ſtriking*" as the ſimilitude, "*which it is impoſſible for any man to miſtake*," between a *ſmall cheſnut horſe*, and a *tall white man*. If you had not precluded me from craving any other boon, by limiting and reſtricting all my actions to that "one" inſtance of propriety, I would have begged you to extend your "*good-nature*" a little farther, and if your "bluſhing honours" have not extinguiſhed your "memory too," to have recollected whether the part I acted on a certain memorable occaſion, might not have juſtified you, in allowing a *ſecond inſtance*, during a long courſe of our acquaintance, wherein I had acted with "propriety;" but I would not for the world, Sir, preſs you to do a thing contrary to *your conſcience*, and if you are "*by no means of this opinion*," but rather think, the circumſtance alluded to, ſhould go in addition to the long catalogue of my "*foibles*," I ſhall not attempt any more to intereſt you in my favour, but be as content as I can, with the "*perfect blank in my character*," *your* "*good-nature*" has left open to exerciſe my future endeavours: Perhaps ſome lucky hit, ſome happy occaſion, ſimilar to the *Stamp-Act*, may preſent itſelf, and give me an opportunity of ingratiating myſelf again into your good graces, and wiping away the foul reproach my then conduct brought upon me.

It is now certain, that altho' *Friendleſs* has not ſenſe enough to advertiſe a horſe, yet without a Latin motto, or even ſtudying *Orthography*, he can write intelligibly in ſome other caſes, ſo as to be underſtood by, and provoke the reſentment too, of one of the Literati, who it appears has not yet *learnt* philoſophy enough, to bear with patience the truth, tho' put into a diſguiſed habit.——The kind and "*good-natured*" epethets ſo liberally interſperſed throughout your letter, evince your good diſpoſition towards "*the man*" you ſo much delight to honour, and are intended no doubt as a ſhade to ſet off your own *agreeable picture*: Let me intreat, Sir, in your next, that you will favour the "*world*," with as particular an enumeration of *your own* tranſcendent excellencies, that the great diſparity may be the more conſpicuous, and your friends may exult with you, in your boaſted ſuperiority: If by chance the conſciouſneſs of an unlucky blank in your "character," alſo (for the greateſt, Sir, have their blemiſhes and defects) ſhould impertinently obtrude itſelf upon your imagination, you may fill up the vacuum as they do niches in a wall, with ſuch imbelliſhments of fancy, as "literary talents" will eaſily ſuggeſt to you, but don't "affect" *auſterity of manners*, or even gravity; but ſtudiouſly avoid the very appearance of every thing ſerious; they will not recommend you, or make you near ſo popular as ſome other properties, which you have found by experience are more ſucceſsful; tho' many people think, that in *diſtinguiſhed characters at leaſt*, it is better even to "affect" ſome virtues, where they are not, and to conceal ſome vices, where they are, than bravely to bid defiance to all the rules of "*modeſty*" and decorum.

You have indeed PETER, very incautiouſly convinced the world, that you have taken uncommon pains to rake into old News-Papers and muſty Journals, not to find precedents to juſtify your conduct, but to pick out ſomething that your "*good-nature*" might turn againſt me, if peradventure, among a variety of things, ſome little inaccuracy or literary error, might turn up to gratify a mean, pitiful, captious ſpirit; and behold, "the mountain has brought forth a mouſe!" The poor little monoſyllable "HAS," is, with great pomp and triumph, produced in evidence againſt me, before the tribunal of the public, improperly, (I won't ſay inadvertently) uſed in an advertiſement ſome 8 or 10 months ago, concerning two ſtrayed horſes I had loſt; and from this only proof, (which a real "*good-natured*" man would have conſtrued an error of the preſs) am I arraigned of ignorance, envy, ambition, and ſuch like pretty names, "*good-naturedly*" indeed, refined down into the gentle term of "foibles!" Do you not perceive, Sir, how fortuitouſly you are become the inſtrument of doing me honour and credit, and of bringing upon yourſelf ſhame and deriſion? But I will forbear, it is ungenerous to purſue an enemy after you have diſarmed him: I might, Sir, while I am writing and thinking of "*Literary talents*," beg leave to refer you to what you muſt have lately ſeen in your News-Paper reſearches, I mean the letters from the Sp—k—r of Virginia, Maryland, &c. wrote in ſuch a ſtile, with [illegible] ardour, energy, and ſpirit, as reflect credit on the [illegible] and their countries, and would methinks infuſe [illegible] fatigued breaſt;—who would not [illegible] ſence, that we had had [illegible] upon the like [illegible] read there, Sir, [illegible] Books and [illegible] where [illegible] "*modeſty*" [illegible] you [illegible] ſolely leſt incline you to "*ruminate on your own importance*." For my part, Sir, all the uſe I make, or deſire to make, of my pen or tongue, is, to convey my own idea of things, and ſentiments, to others; if I am at any time ſo happy to be underſtood, tho' ever in ſo homely a dreſs, my end is attained; I am thankful to providence for the portion of its goodneſs and favour it has allotted me, ſincerely, Sir, *envying* no man his ſuperior "*abilities*," or the advantages he derives from them: I can read a good performance with pleaſure, and from a due ſenſe of mine own imperfections, I can overlook and excuſe the incorrectneſs of others: But ſince you are pleaſed, with your wanted "*good-nature*," to inſinuate ſomething of "*a certain paper*," which was "*corrected in a dozen different places before it was admitted in the Journals of my favourite club*," be ſo kind, now you have begun to "*waſte time*," to give that "paper" to the public, with your *ingenious comments* upon it, otherwiſe from the "*ſpecimen*" you have given, of your good-nature, as well as wit, the world will naturally conclude, *there is nothing in it, will ſuit your purpoſe*; and when your hand is in, publiſh *the whole of both our works* or *failings* together, and I will be at half the expence: Your induſtry in ſearching into News-Papers; will better qualify you for the office of *Editor*; I aſſure you I am vain or weak enough to wiſh to ſee them contraſted; but obſerve before hand, I object to *ſcraps and pieces*.

If you intended a joke towards the cloſe of your letter, I wiſh you had, in imitation of your friend Bayes, taken ſome previous ſtep to intimate the meaning; my "*Literary talents*" may not probably comprehend it; is it that you wiſh to ſee me hanged, or otherwiſe put out of your way, and that prompted by your "*good-nature*," you would willingly lend a hand at a *dead-lift*? Will my obligations to you, Sir, never ceaſe?—If your gentleman-like inſinuation be well founded, that I ſhould be "*content*" to have any body's horſes in the room of my own, I might merit this inſtance of your favour alſo.

You really, Sir, have led me out of the way, and I am apprehenſive your "*Literary talents*," and artifice together, have ſuggeſted to you the expediency of acting the part of an *ignis fatuus*, to divert the public attention from the main object of our diſpute: It is not, Sir, whether a "*fictitious* name" is rightly ſpelled; it is not whether an advertiſement is wrote "*Orthographically*;" it is not about "*Literary talents*" neither; if it had, I ſhould have given up the point, or rather I would never have made a *point* of it at all: No, Sir, it is not the "propriety" of *WRITING*, but the "propriety" of *ACTING*, that is the primary and known cauſe of our difference; keep to that mark, Sir, and let us take the opinion of the public upon it: The queſtion is not to be determined by a circle of your own particular plient friends, who give the plaudite to every thing you ſay and do, and whoſe partiallity for you, have intoxicated you with arrogant notions of ſelf-ſufficiency; but it is the candid, impartial public of this province, who know us both, that are to judge betwixt us—whether your fable of the frog is applicable to me—whether envy, ambition, &c. on my part, —or an ungenerous, unprovoked inſult on yours, is the ſource of the preſent contention, and the reaſon that we are not now, as we heretofore were, good friends,—to them I appeal, and am,

Your humble ſervant,

FRIENDLESS.

Tradd-ſtreet, March 20, 1769.

P. S. Be pleaſed to let me know, whether the word "WERE," applied to a "deſerter from one of his Majeſty's regiments," is, in your idea, agreeable to Grammatical ſtrictneſs; if it is not, "why beholdeſt thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but conſidereſt not the beam that is in thine own eye."

ANNAPOLIS, *(in Maryland)* FEBRUARY 2.

Extract of a Letter, dated November 18, 1768, from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Place.

"You will probably, before the Receipt of this, ſee the King's Speech, and from it may form a certain Judgment of the Fate of America——I attended the Houſe of the firſt Day, and heard the Debate on a Meſſage in Anſwer to it. It was moved by Lord Henley, who was ſupported by Mr. Stanley, Lords North, Barrington, Beauchamp, and Clare, Sir George Saville, George Onſlow, and George Grenville, that the Thanks of the Houſe be returned to his Majeſty, for the Care he had taken to preſerve Peace and good Order in America, and to oblige the Inhabitants there, to ſubmit to the Regulations lately made by the Parliament. They ſpoke nearly to the ſame Purpoſe, urging the Right of Taxation by the Parliament, as the ſupreme Legiſlature of the Britiſh Dominions. The Colonies, they compared to Corporations, having Power to make Laws for particular Purpoſes, which could not exempt them from that Right. They recited, fully, every Step that had been taken by any of the Colonies, to ſhew the general Diſpoſition to Independency, and declared the Proceedings at Boſton, to be an abſolute Denial of all Subordination to the Legiſlature, or executive Powers of Government here. Lord North declared, that on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, he apprehended the Americans would exult in their Succeſs, and attribute it to a Conſciouſneſs in the Parliament, of their Want of Right; and that, at every future Period, they would ſhew the ſame Diſpoſition to oppoſe the Meaſures of Government, that they did on that Occaſion——That it was high Time that Spirit ſhould be curbed——That the Act, which was the Subject of their preſent Diſpute, was made *merely to try their Diſpoſitions*, and that the Event had fully juſtified his Suſpicions——That, for his Part, he was determined never to conſent to another Repeal, or liſten to any Propoſals of compromiſing Matters, till he had brought America to his Feet; and that he did not doubt, but that, if O—s, and ſome others of the principal Perſons, who had been active in inflaming the Minds of the People, were executed, that it would effectually prevent the like Attempts for the future—by intimidating others from their Example; that he ſhould be always for tempering Juſtice with Mercy, but that there were Caſes (of which this was one) when Mercy would be criminal.—

"Grenville was tedious.——He warmly inſiſted on the Right of Taxation—denied the Diſtinction between internal and external Taxes——declared Legiſlation and Taxation inſeparable, and conſequently all Regulations of Trade, were Taxes for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue: That if the Right was given up in one,——it muſt be in every Inſtance——or conſtant Diſputes would ariſe, what were Regulations, and what were Taxes——and, upon theſe Diſputes, he would be glad to know who were to be the Judges.——He threw out many reflecting Things againſt Lords Chatham and Camden, as to the Opinion they had given on the Stamp-Act——cited the Farmer's Letters, and called them an impudent, ſeditious, infamous Libel.——As to diſſolving the Boſton Aſſembly, becauſe they would not reſcind their Reſolutions——he ſaid, it was illegal, and a daring Infringement of their Conſtitution.——Dowdeſwell, Burke, Barre, Beckford, Townſend, and ſome others, ſpoke in Oppoſition——They were much ſuperior in Point of Eloquence, and denied the Right. They went on the Doctrine of Repreſentation, and made a Diſtinction, that Acts of Oppoſition, which would be deemed Rebellion in England, would be juſtifiable in America——becauſe no Conſent had even been given to the Meaſures which occaſioned it: That as they looked on the Speech from the Throne, to be only the Declaration of the Miniſter, they would not thank the Miniſter for Meaſures they had reaſon to diſapprove——But, inſtead of Thanking the King for the Care, &c. &c.——they propoſed an Amendment, to aſſure his Majeſty, that they would immediately enquire into the Meaſures that had been taken, and that nothing, on their Part, ſhould be wanting, to enable him to ſupport the Dignity of his Crown, and the Conſtitution——and ſecure effectually the Authority of Parliament.

"This propoſed Amendment was the Occaſion of the Debate, and thoſe who propoſed it, declared——that before they would conſent to condemn the Proceedings of the People in America, they would firſt enquire into the Cauſe of their Grievances; that they had Reaſon to believe much Provocation had been given, and very unjuſtifiable, as well as impolitic Steps, had been taken againſt them.——The Debate was warm, and neither Party ſparing in Invectives againſt each other. Many Things were ſaid againſt the Miniſtry, as to their Want of Judgment, Reſolution, and Steadineſs of Conduct.——The permitting the French to continue their Operations againſt Corſica,——and the Importance of that Iſland, in preſerving the Ballance of Power, was fully argued.——The Tumults, and continual Mobs in different Parts of the Kingdom, to the Hindrance of the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, was imputed to their Timidity; and, upon the whole, they were threatened that their Conduct, in every Particular, ſhould be ſtrictly ſcrutinized——I was not well, and left the Houſe, before the Debate was concluded——but ſtayed long enough to obſerve the Miniſtry much too ſtrong.

"*P. S.* WILKES has petitioned the Houſe for his Seat; but, it is generally thought he will not ſucceed."

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

By ſundry Letters from London, we learn, That the Parliament had called for all Governour Bernard's Letters, Lord Hillſborough's, and every other Paper relative to the Boſton Diſturbances, though they would not go into the Examination of them till after Chriſtmas: That a Motion was made, to examine into the Cauſe of the Diſturbances in St. George's Fields, &c. and to have Lord Barrington's Letters and Orders, with all the other Papers, brought before them, but it paſſed in the Negative: That the Affair of Corſica had been fully diſcuſſed, when it was determined, by 250 Voices againſt 80, not to intermeddle therewith: That it was ſaid the Miniſtry had certainly ſent Orders to ſeize ſome of the Boſtonian Ringleaders, and carry them to England, but it was imagined nothing could be done with them, unleſs it were to give them Penſions or Places: That new Partizans aroſe every Day to eſpouſe our Cauſe, and though the Miniſtry inſiſted the ſame Language they formerly did, yet it was believed all would end in our reſerving the Legiſlation, as in Ireland, and their giving up the Right of Taxation to our Repreſentatives: That it ſeemed as if they wiſhed we would propoſe ſome Plan of Accommodation.

February 23. *Saturday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province adjourned to Monday the 11th of May next.*

February 27. *Saturday laſt John Williams, Eſq; one of the Board of Commiſſioners, arrived in Town from Boſton.*

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 27.

Extract of a private Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated December 7, 1768.

"*I was in the Houſe of Commons, at the Opening of this Seſſion.——The Miniſtry went largely into American Affairs.——In that Day's Debate, they ſhewed a firm Reſolution to enforce, without entering into the Matter of Right, which appears to me a diſputable Point. I think if the King's Miniſters inſiſt upon the Obedience of America, and the Parliament concur in the Meaſures, that it will be the Intereſt of America to ſubmit; ſuch a Submiſſion, I am perſuaded, will gain them great Advantages and Indulgences in other Reſpects.——Mr. Wilkes's Cauſe is to come on before the Houſe on Wedneſday next.*"

We cannot learn by any Letters received by the Packet, that the Parliament had done any Thing in American Affairs, or that any Time was fixed for that Purpoſe; and indeed it appears that our Friends on the other Side of the Water, have been very circumſpect touching Politics in any of their Letters lately received here.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend here.

"*I thank you for the Particulars concerning your public Affairs; and wiſh what has happened ſince, do not more embroil them. However, I am in hopes, that in the End, it will turn out to the Advantage of the Colonies. Your Traders before were too forward to run deep in Debt with our Merchants, and thereby involved themſelves in great Difficulties. They were too fond of the Faſhions and Follies of England, and too negligent of the natural Advantages of their own Country: Trading ſo much upon Credit, and aping the Extravagancies and Luxuries of the rich and opulent, have already done the Colonies irreparable Damage, ſunk their Character, and ſapped their Virtue. They will now be obliged (if the preſent Diſpoſition hold) to trade more upon their own Stock, to be more Attentive to the Rules of Commerce, more punctual in their Payments, and more ready to retrench many ſuperfluous Expences, which only tend to enervate their Minds, waiſte their Subſtance, and enfeeble their Bodies.*

"*Now I hope the great Principles of Religion will meet with leſs Oppoſition, and the Virtues of their Anceſtors revive with greater Vigor, Light, and Dignity. As I hold your Part of the World to be in Poſſeſſion of the moſt valuable, and diſtinguiſhed Bleſſings of any Nation under Heaven; a Land of religious, and civil Liberty; a healthy Climate, a Country teeming with Plenty; Sea, Land, and Air, pouring in their inexhauſtible Treaſures for the Uſe, Delight, and Happineſs of the Inhabitants; and to crown all, Primitive Chriſtianity unſhackled by Hierarchical Dominion, ſhedding its benign Influence to light their Path to Glory! So (if bleſſed with Divine Favour) nothing can hurt your People, but Ingratitude, and Diſobedience, and revolting from his Councils, who is the great Sovereign of the Univerſe.*"——

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 13.

Extract of a Letter, received the 12th Inſtant, from JACOB POLLER, *a Dutchman, who was Cooper on board the Schooner Proſper, belonging to this Port, whereof* Abraham Remington *was Maſter,* Francis Dupaſi, *a Jew, being Supercargo, dated 5th of* March, 1769.

"AFTER recounting the ſeveral Voyages the Veſſel made amongſt the Dutch, Daniſh, and French Iſlands, the Writer ſays, They at laſt arrived at Cape St. Francis on Hiſpaniola, where Captain Remington going on Shore, Dupaſi took the Opportunity of his Abſence to diſcharge all the Engliſh Sailors, whom the Letter-writer would have followed, but was refuſed his Wages; they then ſhipped ſeven or eight Frenchmen and ſailed for Loogan, but Rum being thought too dear there, Dupaſi perſuaded Captain Remington (though it was againſt his Will at firſt) to go to Donna Maria, alledging it would be cheaper there; they accordingly arrived at the latter Place, and Dupaſi having a Plantation there, he detained the Veſſel in that Harbour two Months, towards the end of which Time he put Captain Remington in Irons, threatning the Letter-writer with the like Treatment, and alſo to Handcuff him, if he ſpoke one Word of Engliſh to the Captain; Mr. Remington was then carried on Shore to Dupaſi's Plantation, where at the end of about five Days he died of Poiſon, after having ſuffered Inexpreſſible Torments, and buried in a Thicket; Dupaſi likewiſe made the ſame execrable Attempt on the Letter-writer, by mixing Poiſon in Coffee, Part of which he drank, but quickly diſcharged it again by vomiting, great Quantities of Blood being alſo voided therewith; Dupaſi not ſucceeding in his firſt Trial, endeavoured to force the Writer to eat ſome Soup, but Capt. Remington's Negro Boy Dick, informing him that he ſaw Dupaſi mix Poiſon with it, he would not touch it; Dupaſi then ſet the Soup by, intending the Cooper ſhould eat in the Morning, when it being accordingly brought for him, he ſet it down, and three of Dupaſi's Cats eating a very little of it, he inſtantly drove them away; but the Effect was ſo violent, that they immediately vomited exceſſively. Dupaſi poſſeſſed himſelf of Capt. Remington's Papers, his Negro Boy and Effects, and then ſold the Veſſel; the Cooper getting away in the beſt Manner he could, without receiving any Wages, after ſerving on board the Schooner ſince December, 1767.

Tueſday Evening Captain Morgat arrived here from New-Providence, in whom came Captain Patrick Dennis, late of the Brig Carolina Packet, and Part of his Crew, who was caſt-away on the Hogſties, in his Paſſage from Cape St. Nichola for New-York; they were fortunately taken out of the Wreck by Captain Morgat, as alſo Part of her Cargo.

☞ By the miſplacing of one or two Figures in the Account of Rice exported, as publiſhed in our laſt, the Quantity was made too great, as it ſhould only be 79,802 Barrels, inſtead of 89,564; which Miſtake we requeſt our Readers to rectify.

TO BE SOLD at public Outcry, for read, MONEY, on Eveleigh's Wharf, on Saturday the 15th Inſtant, at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, the following ARTICLES, viz.

THIRTY-FOUR Caſks of MOLASSES, a few Tons of LOGWOOD, one ANCHOR, about 900 Weight, one CABLE, ten and half Inch; a Suit of SAILS for a Brig burthen 130 Tons, Topmaſt and Running Rigging, and ſundry Materials for a Veſſel, ſaved out of the Brig *Carolina Packet*, Captain *Patrick Dennis*.

OATS & RUSSEL.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Polly, Samuel Wright, *Maſter, from* Philadelphia, *and to be SOLD, by*

DAVID REYNOLDS,

At the Corner Store on Mr. Elliott's *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD, beſt double BEER in Barrels, CYDER, CYDER ROYAL, &c. &c.

For PHILADELPHIA,

(To ſail in Six Days)

The Sloop POLLY,

SAMUEL WRIGHT, MASTER.

HAVING good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter on board, or to WILLIAM SYKES, at his ſtore on Col. *Beale's* wharf.—Who has imported in ſaid ſloop, and in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *Maſon*, ſuperfine flour in barrels, half barrels, and kegs, ſhip bread, water, milk, and butter bread in kegs, beer in barrels and half barrels, cyder, cheeſe, &c. *March* 23, 1769.

JUST IMPORTED in the ſloop Polly, Samuel Wright, *maſter, from* PHILADELPHIA, *and to be ſold cheap for caſh or ſhort credit, on Mr. Roper's wharf,*

By EDWARD BLAKE,

LEWIS's ſuperfine flour in barrels, ſhip bread, and beſt ſalt petred hams.—A few NEW NEGROES, men, women, and very likely girls, lately arrived from BARBADOS, in the ſloop *Elizabeth*, *James Gilcriſt*, maſter.—He has alſo a few pieces of WHITE PLAINS, which he will ſell at eight for one caſh.

TWO OVERSEERS are wanted for my Plantations at the Horſe-Shoe.

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the 29th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. JOHN NAPIER, *deceaſed, oppoſite Mr.* Ebenezer Simmons's, *on White Point, all the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed,*

CONSISTING of two negro coopers, one houſe-wench, with her two children, ſundry houſhold furniture, a parcel of empty caſks, ſtaves, coopers tools, &c. and a leaſe of the ſaid houſe for two years and an half. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted are deſired to bring in their demands.

Credit will be given for the negroes for ſix months, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity.

MICHAEL THOMSON, Adminiſtrator.

In COUNCIL, 13th March, 1769.

IT appeared to his Excellency and the Board, that *John Savage*, of Ninety-Six, *Benjamin Farrar*, and *Barnabas Arthur*, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Peace for this Province, had been inſtrumental in fomenting and encreaſing the Diſorders that prevailed among the People who ſtile themſelves REGULATORS in the back Country; his Excellency by Advice of the Council, was pleaſed to ſtrike their Names out of the Commiſſion of the Peace; and alſo to deprive the ſaid *John Savage* of his Commiſſion as Major of the Militia at Ninety-Six.

Juſt imported in the ſhips Mermaid, Little-Carpenter, *and* Union, *from* London, *and in the ſhip* Father's-Deſire, *from* Briſtol,

A Large aſſortment of ſundry merchandize, all bought from the manufacturers with caſh, among which are blue and white, and two coloured Linens at 10d. per yard, a very great variety of purple ground linens and cottons, printed linens and cottons of different prices, linen and cotton checks, printed handkerchiefs, yard and 9-8 wide Ruſſia ſheeting, a large choice of fine Iriſh ornabrugs, with a quantity of Scotch ditto at 3s. 6d. per yard, of an extra quality, &c. to be ſold on the uſual reaſonable terms, at JOHN DAVIES's ſtore in Beadon's alley.

JAMES M'CALL,

Has imported in the PHILADELPHIA-PACKET, *Captain* TAYLOR, *from* BRISTOL,

A Small Aſſortment of GOODS, conſiſting of many uſeful Articles, which are to be ſold at a moderate Profit, at his Store in Tradd-ſtreet.

Charles-Town, March 4, 1769.

AS my buſineſs obliges me to remove my family to Beaufort, this is to give notice to all perſons indebted to me in Charles-Town, to pay the ſame immediately to Mr. *Alexander Chiſholm*, jun. in whoſe hands I have lodged my books and accounts for that purpoſe, or elſe they will be ſued without further notice.

SAMUEL GROVE.

STOLEN out of my ſtable on Sunday night laſt, a bright bay mare, 14 hands high, branded TN in one, a blaze in her forehead. They took with her a doe-ſkin ſeat ſaddle, and a new bridle. TEN POUNDS reward will be given to any perſon that will apprehend the thief, upon conviction, and return the mare, ſaddle and bridle, to

March 6, 1769. THOMAS NIGHTINGALE.

HIS Excellency the Governor having been pleaſed to appoint the Subſcriber a NOTARY PUBLIC, he begs Leave to inform ſuch who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Buſineſs, that he is always to be found at the Common-Pleas Office in the State-Houſe, or at the Houſe of *Dougal Campbell*, Eſq.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

WEST-INDIA and Northward RUM by the Hogſhead, beſt double BEER in whole Barrels, SHIP BREAD in Tierces, BAR IRON of various Sizes and Dimenſions, among which are Bars very ſuitable for Axes and Mill Works, ſuperfine FLOUR in Barrels, Water, Milk and Butter BISKET, a few Boxes of very excellent SOAP, of a new Manufactory and Invention, all which Articles will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

DANIEL BOURDEAUX.

Who has a Conſignment of a very neat Aſſortment of Iriſh and Britiſh LINENS, from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. ſterling per Yard, and a few Pair of very elegant Braſs headed FIRE DOGS, to be ſold at Eight and an Half for One.

WANTED immediately for the canal, at the upper end of Broad-ſtreet, the following materials, to be delivered on the ſpot, viz.—3500 palmetto poſts, 12 feet long,—200 ditto, 16 feet long,—9000 feet of pine timber clear of ſap, 12 inches by 12 inches, 30 feet and upwards,—8000 feet of two inch plank of good pine, clear of ſap, at 30 feet and upwards,—10000 feet of pine logs, about 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter,—300 pine piles, 21 feet long,—1000 ditto, 12 feet long.

Any perſon willing to ſupply the above materials, may apply to WILLIAM KELSEY.

HERCULES HALL.

JOHN GILES,

At his ſtore in Elliott-ſtreet,

Has juſt imported in the Union, *Captain* William Coombes, *from* LONDON, *a freſh ſupply of goods, proper for the approaching ſeaſon, among which are,*

A Large parcel of printed linens, fine chints, calicoes, hummums, nankeens, Hanover lace, broad and narrow; patterns for bed curtains, of the neweſt taſte; womens and childrens ſtuff and leather ſhoes and pumps, men and womens fine cotton hoſe, Weſton's beſt high toaſt ſnuff in bottles, which with the goods lately imported from *England* and *Scotland*, make a good aſſortment, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, with SALT, BAR IRON, RUM, ARRACK, BRANDY, GENEVA, FRONTINAC, and other WINES, warranted genuine. The country produce taken in all payments.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

TAKES this opportunity of acquainting the ladies, that he carries on the buſineſs at his ſign in King-ſtreet, near Broad-ſtreet, where thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their orders ſtrictly obeyed, and the work done as faſhionable as in any part of Europe.

For LONDON,

(To ſail in all this Month)

The SHIP UNION,

WILLIAM COOMBES, MASTER.

FOR Freight of Rice, Indico, Deer-Skins, and Paſſage, (having moſt excellent Accommodations) apply to the ſaid Maſter at Elliott's Wharf, to JOHN GORDON, or

ANDREW LORD.

THE ſubſcriber having a conſtant ſupply of as good firewood as any in town, propoſes to follow the wood ſelling and carting buſineſs, and will be much obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, as they may depend on being punctually ſerved at Colonel Beale's wharf, by JOHN MILLS.

DUG out of the beach on the ſouth-eaſt end of *Sullivan's iſland*, a CYPRESS CANOE in one piece, 25 and an half feet long, 4 feet wide, row locks for 4 oars, 3 fenders on each ſide, made of cable layed ſtuff, a ring-bolt at head and ſtern, with ſtern ſheets. Any perſon proving their property, may have her on applying to

JOHN CALVERT.

Who has to diſpoſe of about 30 buſhels of extraordinary good INDICO SEED, of laſt year's growth, and raiſed near Auguſta. Any gentleman in want of that quantity may have it at 3l. 10s. per buſhel caſh, or a ſmaller quantity at 9d. caſh. Apply as above.

George-Town, February 25, 1769.

STRAYED into the plantation of William Walker, on the north ſide of Santee river, a black mare, of about thirteen hands high, a natural pacer, has a brand on the ſhoulder, but ſo obſcure as not to be deſcribed, and without any notable black mark. The owner may prove the property before

PAUL TRAPIER.

Imported in the UNION, Capt. COOMBES;

And to be ſold at a very LOW ADVANCE *for CASH,*

At SHERMAN's STORE,

Almoſt oppoſite William Burrows, Eſquire, in Tradd-ſtreet,

BROAD CLOTHS, cheſts of bohea, fine and ſuperfine hyſon teas, ſmall boxes of pickles, ſix different ſorts in a box, India ſoy and ketchup, oils and paints of all kinds, ſpermaceti oil for chamber lamps, London made ſpermaceti candles, in 6 lb. papers or boxes of 30 lb. much ſuperior to any ever imported from the northward, beſt double Glouceſter CHEESE, lawns and linens of different ſorts, ſilk, thread, and cotton hoſe, patterns for breeches, mens beaver hats, boots, ſilver and plated buckles and ſpurs, curious whips, plated bitts, beſt London made welted hog-ſkin ſaddles, with rich laced furniture, womens ſilk and ſtuff petticoats, ſome very rich minionet and blond lace, Perſian cloaks richly trimmed, a ſmall aſſortment of very neat japaned waiters, candleſticks, &c. brown Turky coffee pots, with many more articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Thoſe who may be inclinable to take a whole piece of broad cloth, or a cheſt of tea, with a compleat ſet of books for a ſtore, may have them at prime coſt.

All ſorts of TIN WARE made on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms.

A SMART YOUNG MAN, qualified for a Waiter in a Public Houſe, will hear of Encouragement by applying to the Printer hereof.

AT JOHN TUNNO's

Manchester and Linen Ware-houſe,

in BROAD STREET, *lately poſſeſſed by Meſſrs.* Brewton & Smith, *juſt imported in the* Little-Carpenter, *Captain* Maitland, *and in the* Portland, *Captain* Higgins, *from* LONDON, *a compleat aſſortment of all ſorts of MANCHESTER and LINEN DRAPERY GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of conſiderably under the common advance, for ready money, among which are the following articles,*

BEST ornabrugs, Iriſh and Scotch linens of all kinds, Scotch and Manchester linen, and cotton checks, cotton hollands, fine white counterpanes of all ſorts, great variety of fine corded flowered half yard wide dimity, plain ditto, printed linens, and cottons of the neweſt patterns, blue and white printed handkerchiefs, check ditto, black ſilk Barcelons and Bandannoe handkerchiefs, Scotch and Hamburgh table cloths, fine damaſk napkening, cotton, thread, and ſilk hoſe, ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, womens black everlaſting and callimanco ſhoes and pumps, neat ſcarlet duffil and broad cloth cardinals, fine white and black ſatin cloaks, hats, and bonnets, ſarſnet ditto, black and white flowered ſilk ditto, all of the neweſt faſhion from London, ſuperfine thin broad cloths of the beſt colours for ſummer wear, fine ſilk ſtriped lorettos, ſtriped mozeens, ſtriped tobine, and ſtriped Damaſcus's fit for mens waiſtcoats, exceeding fine bohea, congo, ſwotſong, and hyſon teas, loaf ſugar, and ſundry other articles.

N. B. He has alſo a trunk of exceeding neat millinery, which will be ſold at firſt coſt and charges.

TRAVELLER,

COVERS this ſeaſon at Mr. *Thomas Nightingale's* plantation, where D. Lewis Motett lately lived at Gooſe-Creek, from the 25th of March until the 25th of May, and at Mr. *Charles Jones's* plantation at the Horſe-Shoe, from the 1ſt of June to the remainder of the ſeaſon, at FIFTEEN POUNDS each mare, and TWENTY SHILLINGS to the *Servant*.

TRAVELLER is eſteemed as proper a ſtallion for a uſeful breed as any in the province, being ſeven eights of the race breed, full ſixteen hands high, good bone, very active, and ſucceſsful in getting colts.

N. B. No mares will be covered without the money is firſt paid.

And as the horſe will be gone from Gooſe Creek before the 1ſt of June, I could with thoſe gentlemen that ſends mares would ſend before he is removed, to ſee them tried, as I am deſirous to give all the ſatisfaction poſſible.—Should any mares not take him at all, (as is the caſe ſometimes) the money ſhall be returned, or ſhould it appear any are not ſtented before he goeth from Gooſe Creek, and do not prove with foal, they may be ſent next ſeaſon, gratis.

Charles-Town, February 28, 1769.

ALL perſons indebted to me, either by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame immediately, and thoſe to whom I am in anywiſe indebted to call and receive payment.——I forewarn any perſon whatever from crediting any people in my name, without a line from me. ELIZABETH PERONNEAU.

STRAYED from Mr. Thomas Screven's plantation on James's-Iſland, on the 8th of laſt month, a roan horſe, 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder thus 3

IG,

and on the off ſhoulder with a heart and I thro' it.—Alſo a black mare, 13 hands and half high, branded WS. Whoever delivers the ſaid creatures to Mr. Screven on James's-Iſland aforeſaid, or to me on the Euhaws, Indian-Land, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

March 6, 1769. JOSEPH SEALY.

SHADOW,

HAVING now proved himſelf a capital horſe, as well by his performance as by an authentic pedigree, to be ſeen in the hands of the ſubſcriber, will cover this ſeaſon at *Walnut-Hill Farm*, near Dorcheſter, at FIVE POUNDS ſterling each mare, and a *Dollar* to the groom.—He only covers 20 this year, and thoſe gentlemen who ſpeak firſt will have the preference.——Mares not to be ſent ſooner than the 10th of April, and none covered without the money being firſt paid.

N. B. Good ſummer paſturage for mares, and great care will be taken of them.

THOMAS NIGHTINGALE.

Juſt imported in the Brig Pompey, Jeſſe Smith, *Maſter, from* HULL,

BEST Newcaſtle COAL, Cheſhire CHEESE, GRINDSTONES, SAIL CLOTH, BROWN ROLLS, and fine Flour of MUSTARD, to be ſold cheap at Eveleigh's Wharf. Apply to ſaid Maſter, or

JOHN CHAPMAN, & Co.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very healthy, valuable Negro Wench, who is a good Seamſtreſs, remarkably cleanly, honeſt, and handy about a Houſe, with other good Qualifications; as alſo her two Female Children.——For Particulars, enquire of the Printer.